

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY Polish Occupied Germany, Poland REPORT

TOPIC 1. Troops and Military Installations in Allenstein (Olsztyn)
2. Fuel Depot under Construction near Osterode (Ostróda)

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT 25X1

DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 7 February 1955

REFERENCES 25X1

PAGES 5 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS
This is UNEVALUATED Information 25X1

1. Prior to the summer of 1953, the former Infanterie Kaserne on the eastern bank of the Langsee in Allenstein (R 54/E 66) was occupied to capacity by Polish soldiers who wore khaki uniforms with red service color. In summer, the troops quartered in the installation regularly left the station and moved to the summer camp. The Poles had constructed no new buildings in the area of the former German Army installation. The troops stationed there belonged to a motorized unit. Truck convoys which mainly included Soviet-made ZIS-150, 151 and GAZ trucks were frequently observed at the site. For duty trucking within the station area the troops used horse teams. No heavy weapons, tanks or items of other special equipment were observed at the billets. The soldiers who served their term of active service mainly carried small arms. UNCODED special garments were observed. During the absence of the troops in July 1954, the installation was guarded by sentries of the army. An administration building of the military building enterprise (WPB) was located in the northeastern section of the installation, on the partition way between the former Infanterie Kaserne and the former Artillerie Kaserne which adjoined the Infanterie Kaserne to the east.
2. Prior to the summer of 1953, the former Artillerie Kaserne between the former Infanterie Kaserne and the western bank of the Alle River quartered a Polish unit and several military offices. The soldiers of this unit wore khaki uniforms with red service color. Here again only small arms were observed. The unit was equipped with trucks. It was believed that this unit and the troops stationed at the former Infanterie Kaserne belonged to the same unit. It was clearly determined that the troops quartered in the former Infanterie Kaserne considerably outnumbered the soldiers located in the former Artillerie Kaserne. The latter installation also quartered a Polish staff agency whose head was a Polish general whom source himself had not seen. Source was notified of the existence of this headquarters in the course of investigations he had to perform in his capacity as

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motor transport expert in connection with accidents which involved military motor vehicles and vehicles of the Staatlicher Autoverkehr (government agency for motor traffic). The installation also quartered the station komendatura (wojskowa komenda miejska) which ~~name~~ was marked on the sign on the door, and the Polish military court ~~martial~~.

3. Prior to the summer of 1953, the former Alte Reiter Kaserne between the eastern bank of the Alle River and the former Catholic cemetery was occupied to capacity by army troops who wore red service color. The branch of service of the troops was undetermined. Two large storage sheds in the northern section of the installation were reconstructed as early as the summer of 1953. Low buildings were also constructed in this section of the installation.
4. Prior to the summer of 1953, the former Neue Reiter Kaserne southwest of the city and on the west side of Al. Warszawska which led toward Kortau (R 54/E 65) quartered Polish troops. Intensive driver-training activity was observed at this installation. Four motor vehicles from this installation, driven by learners, usually were seen moving about the station area. At an undetermined time, ~~these~~ SU-76 SP guns were observed leaving the installation. Numerous trucks which were equipped with seats for use as personnel carriers were also parked in this area. Since World War II, no new buildings have been constructed at the site. It was believed that numerous Polish officer candidates, who, prior to the summer of 1953, were usually observed in the station area, were quartered in the former Neue Reiter Kaserne as other billets suitable for an officer candidate school were unknown in the station area.
5. Prior to the spring of 1953, the former Kraftfahrer Kaserne on the northeastern perimeter of the city, on the southeast side of Ul. Stalingradzka (formerly Wadanger Strasse), was occupied by a fully motorized Polish AT unit which then moved to the summer camp. The destroyed sections of the installations were reconstructed in 1953. The soldiers of the unit wore khaki uniforms and red service color. They were young men on active military service. Weapons frequently observed at the installation included 57-mm and 76.2-mm AT guns. Trucks which were seen leaving the installation towed not less than 10 guns. In July 1954, the billets were guarded by soldiers of the Polish Army. The section of the former Kraftfahrer Kaserne which was located on the opposite side of ul. Stalingradzka and farther to the north housed the installations of the Staatlicher Kraftverkehr (PKS) (government agency for motor traffic) prior to July 1954 and exclusively served civilian purposes.
6. For a couple of years and until the summer of 1953, the former Morgen Kaserne on the southern perimeter of the city quartered only KBW (Internal Security) troops. The installation was located on the northeastern side of the Ortelsburg (R 54/E 93) road off the branch to Jomendorf (R 54/E 65). A large workshop was newly constructed in the northern section of the installation. The KBW unit's soldiers were on active service and wore Polish Army uniforms and dark-blue cap bands. The unit was equipped with numerous trucks. Horse-teams were used for service drives. No heavy weapons were

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observed. The troops received normal infantry training and motor transport training. The unit provided the guard details for several offices in Allenstein. Prior to the summer of 1953, a restricted area which was enclosed by a barbed wire was located in the woods northeast of Allenstein and on the east side of the road from Allenstein to Wadang (R 54/E 66). For a while construction activities allegedly were performed in this area by or by order of the KBW (Internal Security). Prior to the summer of 1953, no WOP (border guard) troops were observed in Allenstein. The nearest WOP station was Rastenburg (R 55/A 29).

7. Prior to July 1954, the former Polizei Kaserne quartered Polish police trainees (militia). It was an old installation which consisted of a longitudinal building with three side-wings in the northern sector of the city, on the east side of al. Wojska Polskiego and just north of the former new Protestant cemetery. It was believed that the police trainees who were quartered there numbered at least 120 men. They were young men who were to be hired by the militia (MO) and wore gray blue uniforms.
8. Prior to the summer of 1953, the former German division headquarters building in the northern sector of the city, on the west side of al. Wojska Polskiego and just south of the west-bound extension of former Zimmer Strasse, housed a Polish military headquarters. The headquarters billets included two multi-story permanent brick buildings which formed a right angle. They were guarded by army soldiers who wore red service color. Numerous military sedans were constantly observed at the site. Another military office which was guarded by sentries was located in a villa-like structure in the center of the city, on the northwest side of ul. Stalina (formerly Kaiser Strasse), between ul. Ratuszowa (formerly Magister Strasse) and ul. Mickiewicza (formerly Schiller Strasse).
9. Prior to July 1954, the Polish recruiting office (Wojtkowa Komenda Rejonowa) was located at 75 ul. Warszawska in the southwestern sector of the city, on the east side of the street and about 300 meters northeast of the former Neue Reiter Kaserne. On 8 or 9 July 1954, this office called up numerous individuals for three months' exercises.
10. No Soviet troops were located in the station area. Prior to the summer of 1953, only a Soviet office was observed on the east side of former Wilhelm Strasse, just south of the Kopernikus Hotel. The post office adjoined this hotel to the north. Individuals wearing Soviet uniforms were observed at this office which was guarded by soldiers.
11. ~~Little~~ In the summer of 1953, an ammunition depot which was enclosed by a threefold barbed-wire fence and guarded by Polish soldiers was observed in the area 4 kilometers north of the city, west of the highway toward Diwitten (R 54/E 66) and about 200 meters north

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of the Wadang River. Under the Germans an ammunition depot was located at the same site. After World War II, the Poles established another small depot which utilized the old installation. The entire area of the depot was exposed to observation from the highway. Also, prior to the summer of 1953, a government-controlled fuel depot, which served the whole area around Allenstein, was equipped with underground tanks and a railroad spur track and was designated CPN (Centralna produkcja naftowych), was located east of the city, on the south side of the tracks of the freight station. This depot was particularly in charge of routine supplies to all government-controlled installations. It was believed that it also supplied military installations. From a train which travelled from Deutsch Eylau (Q 54/E 04) to Osterode (Q 54/E 25), a fuel depot under construction which was equipped with a completed railroad spur was observed in the open terrain about 200 meters north of the railroad line and an estimated 7 or 8 kilometers from Osterode. Large tanks were buried in the open area which was at least 200 meters long. The installation was allegedly a fuel depot of the armed forces whose completion was scheduled for late 1953. Permanent brick sheds with a railroad spur which had been constructed by the Germans and were extended by the Poles were located west of Allenstein, on the south side of the Deuthen (R 54/E 65) road and 500 meters northeast of the northern end of the Kort See (lake). It was known that these installations were taken over by the Polish Armed Forces and guarded by soldiers. In 1953, the former German Army ration supply depot whose buildings were located just east of the northern section of the former Alte Reiter Kaserne were used as a warehouse of the state-run Spo/em sales organization which stored foodstuffs, clothing, etc., for the civilian population at this site. It was also known that a large cold store whose completion was scheduled for late 1955 was under construction in Allenstein under the 6-year plan. The former German Army station hospital in the southwestern sector of the city and on the west side of ul. Warszawska was used as the Polish station hospital.

12. Units which were stationed at Allenstein constantly used the former German Army training grounds west of the city, on the southern bank of the Okull See, about 1.5 kilometers northnorthwest of Deuthen. Another training ground was located in the woods north of the city, on the Diwitten road.

1. Comment. The barracks installations in Allenstein are known. statements largely agree with the statements of other resettlers the individual installations in Allenstein are occupied as specified below:

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<u>Installation</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
former Infanterie Kaserne	an infantry regiment of the 15th Div
former Artillerie Kaserne	presumably, the 55th Arty Regt of the 15th Div and the headquarters of the 15th Div

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former alte Reiter Kaserne

artillery officer school

former Jaeger Kaserne or neue
Reiter Kaserneregimental units of the
infantry regiment quartered
in the Infanterie Kaserne and,
possibly, component units
of the independent division
units

former Kraftfahrer Kaserne

AT battalion and, possibly,
other division units of the
15th Div

former Morgen Kaserne

9th ~~SSW~~ (Internal Security)
Regtbuilding of the former German
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It is known that, in the summer of 1954, untrained men have been
inducted for three months. It is believed that the draftees
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